

SOUTHERN PIONEER,

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

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From the Baltimore American.

GENERAL JACKSON'S VIEWS CONCERNING A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

It may be satisfactory to many of General Jackson's admirers to know exactly his views on this important subject. We find in the Nashville Banner various extracts from the General's published letters and official Messages bearing upon this point. "We have the most positive evidence," says that paper, "that in those periods of highest Tariff excitement [1824 and 1828] he was decidedly for protection; and at all subsequent periods, if we mistake not, he has steadily maintained its constitutionality and expediency, without at any time, so far as we are informed, abandoning the principle. We propose briefly to turn to the record of his written opinions, and by copying his own language, place it in the power of all our readers to determine for themselves, his real position."

The following extract from his letter to Dr. Colman, of North Carolina, in 1824, has already been published in our paper; but it will lose nothing by a second appearance:

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit, or refuse, to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair [PROTECTION:] that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential in war.

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton he has neither a foreign, nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious TARIFF is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

The Journal of the United States Senate of 1824, when General Jackson was a member of that body, will show that during the discussion of the Tariff bill of that year he voted, as the several items came up, in favor of a duty on iron, in bars and bolts, of 9 cents per hundred; on cheap cotton cloths a duty of 100 per cent and more; on cotton bagging a duty of 4 1/2 cents the square yard; a duty of 3 cents per pound on iron cables or chains; a duty of 25 cents per bushel on wheat, and of 50 cents per hundred on flour; upon iron a duty of thirty-seven dollars per ton; and an increase of duties on distilled spirits 15 per cent. Fi-

nally on a third and last reading of the Tariff Bill of 1824, General Jackson voted for it with all its Protection.

An extract of a letter from General Jackson to Governor Ray, of Indiana, dated February 28th, 1828, reads thus, after a brief introduction:

"With these remarks I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions at present, are precisely what they were in 1823-24, when they were communicated by letter, to Dr. Colman, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present Tariff and appropriations for Internal Improvements. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favor of your Excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconception or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects to which you refer—particularly in those States which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable Constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of [AMERICAN,] and of every prudent administration of our Government."

From the first annual Message of General Jackson in 1829, we take the following:

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war.—When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss."

In his Message of 1830 Gen. Jackson again refers to the subject; and let it be noted that he here sustains protection as a principle in itself worthy to give existence and permanence to a specific policy. We may take occasion, too, to say that the constitutional argument is set forth by him in a manner as clear and forcible as language probably could express it:

"The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of PROTECTION does not exist in them; and consequently, if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to FOSTER THEIR OWN INDUSTRY, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; the indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress."

"In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

In 1832, when the National debt was about to be paid off, and a new adjustment of the Tariff was desirable, inasmuch as the wants of the Government did not require so large a revenue as before from customs, Gen. Jackson spoke thus on the subject:

"In affecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the PROTECTION afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interests is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that, as far as may be consistent with those objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the government, and to the preservation of the large capital interested in establishments of domestic industry will permit."

The evidence afforded in these extracts, we

presume, is conclusive enough. If many who supported General Jackson, and adopted his views on this subject, have seen fit to change since, it is their own affair, and does not affect the soundness of the policy in question.—The good effects of that policy were seen in the general prosperity of the country during the period of its continuance; the ill effects of its abandonment have been seen in the depression and suffering which that abandonment has been greatly instrumental in producing.

From the Carolina Watchman.

TO THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

Looking to the events of the present day alone, and keeping out of view the arrogant assumptions of power during the despotic reign of Gen. Jackson, and his contempt of the public will even when expressed by his own party, they are calculated to cast a shade of melancholy over all who love their country and pray that its institutions may be perpetual. Casting our eyes back to the early history of our Government, and the spirit which animated our National Legislature, we hazzard the assertion, bold as it is, that if Gen. Washington had insulted Congress, defied public opinion, annulled law after law by his veto; as Tyler has done, that all his popularity and keen remembrance of his public services would not have shielded him from impeachment. The men who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in their great struggle for liberty, would have been among the first to arraign, even him, before the Senate for attempting to convert our Republican Government into a despotism. It is a matter for deep regret, that there should be any diversity among us as regards the lawless conduct of John Tyler; that he should have advocates for doing that which would have brought the Father of his country to impeachment, expulsion and dishonor. And taking another retrospect, we know that the fathers of the revolution, the Whigs of '75-'76 raised the standard of rebellion against the 3d George, and took the chances of a civil war rather than submit to his assumptions and his claims to despotic authority. What were his usurpations and claims to despotic authority? He abused his power by putting his veto on the laws of the Colonies, and claimed the right to tax us without our consent. For the repeated exercise of his prerogative, and the claim as a matter of right to tax us without being represented, young and feeble as we then were, with the spirit and fortitude of freemen, the Whigs, of that day encountered a dubious, long and violent contest, with the greatest nation on earth. The sword was unsheathed and the scabbard given to the winds, and neither the fear of the halter or of confiscation could arrest the march of the army of liberty. If then our high spirited ancestors put every thing at hazard, made every sacrifice, whitened with their bones every soil from Maine to Georgia, in resisting the Tyranny of a British King, what ought their descendants to do when the same usurpations are practiced in our own day and by our own Chief Magistrate—nay, worse, for he not only exercises the power of the veto more frequently than George the 3d, but has done that which no British Monarch dared do. He collected for a time the whole revenue of the country without authority of Law, and annulled the very act intended to confer the authority. Can it be party spirit that leads any portion of us blindfolded to approve in John Tyler that which aroused the spirit of the revolution?—that which induced our proud ancestors to resist even to bloodshed? They preferred death, yes, ignominious death, rather than live under the dominion of one man, and set us an example worthy of freemen—When there was no ballot box to relieve them they appealed to the sword. There was division then as there is now, and beyond doubt, many honest men led away by party spirit, or by corrupt leaders, espoused the cause of the King in opposition to the rights of the people. For the last hundred years the veto has not been called into action, but on one occasion by a British King in reference to a Law affecting the united Kingdom, and yet, in this country boasting of its freedom, it has become our daily bread. John Tyler, by its repeated exercise, has under his control the Purse and the Sword, two instruments of power wholly incompatible with liberty—and it has been the main purpose of the friends of republican freedom in all ages to keep them separate and distinct.—Let us adjure our fellow-citizens to stand by the creed that gave birth to the revolution—let it not be said of us that we have degenerated and that we approve in a President that which our fathers condemned in a King.

When the angry passions of the present day shall subside and reason shall have resumed her empire, those who are to come after us will look with as much surprise and regret upon the conduct of the advocates of the veto and its constant exercise, as we do now in the conduct of those who took sides with the King. It is said by the so called Democrats that they did not elevate Mr. Tyler, and that the Whigs are responsible, but they applaud him for his conduct—for uniting in his person the whole Executive and Legislative authority of the Government, for annulling by his prerogative Laws deemed necessary to restore a suffering country to its wonted prosperity.—Every outrage upon the representative body calls forth their loud applause. All men and

all parties are liable to imposition. Even our Divine Master had a Judas Iscariot among his disciples, and who would think of reproaching an American Congress for appointing Benedict Arnold a Major General, or the Republican party for making Aaron Burr Vice President. The tories of the revolution rejoiced at Arnold's defection, but let it not be told of American citizens that they rejoice at every stab given to liberty by a corrupt Tyrant and a dishonored apostate. It never has been supposed that Republican Liberty consisted in according to the Executive all power and to the Representatives of the people none, till the discovery was made by the champions of Jackson, now converted into the adherents of Tyler.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

WHO HAS DONE THE DEED?

We thank a neighboring loco loco print for the following vivid sketch of our national grievances. It is high time that the people should know by what agency they were inflicted; and as our neighbor seeks the information by propounding a series of questions, we are exceedingly delighted that it is in our power to satisfy him in so few words as we shall find it necessary to employ.

From Fisk's Chronicle.

"All the evils that now bestride the land like a huge Colossus, have been predicted again and again. The political pilots at the helm of State were warned of the threatening swell of the waters beneath, and the hoarse whispers of the coming hurricane; but all was unheeded; the signs and tokens thickened—prophetic anticipations of national ruin fell upon the ears of those who were drunk with the mad schemes of extravagant speculations, and the monetary cautions were expended in vain. The vessel careered on crowding all sail—top gallants were unfurled to catch the current of a higher atmosphere, fore and aft proud steamers fluttered in the breeze, when crash—her masts are shivered—her seams are parting—her timbers are trembling—and her late reckless crew clinging to the rigging for life. Who has wrought all this astounding ruin? Who expanded the paper bubble till it burst, scattering dismay through all the borders of the land, making us a nation of bankrupts? Who are the authors of all this heart-breaking misery? When the star spangled banner is pointed at in a foreign clime as a bankrupt flag, who shall bear the amazing infamy of the deed?"

Answer to Mr. Fisk's Questions.

1. Who has wrought all this astounding ruin?

Answer.—ANDREW JACKSON.

2. Who expanded the paper bubble till it burst, scattering dismay through all the borders of the land, making us a nation of bankrupts?

Answer.—ANDREW JACKSON.

3. Who are the authors of all this heart-breaking misery?

Answer.—The blind, the bigoted, the infatuated devotees of ANDREW JACKSON.

4. When the star spangled banner is pointed at in a foreign clime as a bankrupt flag, who shall bear the amazing infamy of the deed?

Answer.—The Loco Focos. Deny it if you dare.—Norfolk Herald.

Who is to repeat that ruin?

Answer.—HENRY CLAY.

Who is destined to vindicate our national character in the eyes of foreign nations, and to wipe from our escutcheon the foul blot of repudiation?

Answer.—HENRY CLAY. "Deny it if you dare."—Pel. Int.

LOCO FOCO EXTRACT.

We find the following extract from the speech of Mr. A. H. Read, a loco-foco member of Congress from the Susquehanna district, Pennsylvania, to his constituents, in that excellent paper the Nashville Banner:

"Why need I care if some obscure press questions my Democracy, when I can quote a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson, and a Buchanan in support of the principles put forth in my speech? Mr. Buchanan is the prominent candidate of the Democratic party for the most exalted station in the world, and I beg leave to refer you to two of his speeches, one delivered last winter, and the other in August 1842. Two of the great men just mentioned (Jefferson and Jackson) even go in for protection as a primary object; but which is now de hors the argument. With respect to Mr. Van Buren, I cannot speak with any certainty. He was said to be a 'Northern man with Southern principles,' which if it be affirmed of him in respect to this principle of self-protection, is equivalent to saying that he was an American with British feelings. I do not affirm this of him, for I do not know but a bare suspicion of the fact had no small share in his final overthrow in 1840. Have I not established the fact that the doctrine of Protection is a Democratic doctrine?"

Let the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Mr. Calhoun, et id omne genus answer.

Grenada Register.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henrietta, Capt. Herd, arrived last evening from Galveston. The Henrietta brought dates from Galveston to the 8th and from Houston to the 3d. The rumor of the burning of Austin by the Mexicans, as we anticipated, is erroneous.

The last accounts from the west represent General Wall as retreating from San Antonio, but report further stated that he fell back to meet a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men.

Gen. Burleson (vice president) had issued an order calling on volunteers to join him on the lines. Captain Caldwell, in his official account of the battle already reported, confirms his singular success, and says he is able to maintain his present position till a reinforcement come to his aid.

General Wall has published an order to the Mexican troops, calling upon them in the true style of Mexican grandiloquence and bravado, to march onward! onward!—so that the 'ball' is now considered open, and it is with both parties war—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

The Texan citizens taken prisoner at San Antonio, numbering one hundred, or thereabouts, have published an address to the people of Texas, saying that they have been treated with great lenity by Gen. Wall—indeed, as prisoners of war.

Two men were shot at the time of the capture; but we rejoice to state that our friend Van Ness was not among them, nor does it even appear that he is one of the prisoners. The Texan spies report having seen several prisoners taken out to be shot, but were at too great a distance to distinguish persons, but think that Mr. Smithers and John W. Smith were of the number.

Galveston is fully prepared for any emergency that may happen. Col. Hockley is in command, and he is assiduously engaged in making preparations to give the enemy a warm reception, should they visit the coast. Six hundred men are now under arms there, and if the war-cry is but heard, two thousand men will, within thirty-six hours, rush to the defence of their country, and the protection of the single star banner.

MISSISSIPPIANS IN CONGRESS.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald we find in the Yazoo City Whig. Who would't be a Mississippi Congressman?

"En passant these Mississippians are a singular school of politicians, and always contrive to gain notoriety, in some form or other. However variant in politics, for years that State has sent men here remarkable for their attentions to the ladies. Poindexter and Black, the former Senators, and Plummer and Cagle, were much better known in the saloons of the fair than in the halls of Congress, and on more than one occasion got into very pretty difficulties; then there was Gholson, surly as a bear in the Capitol, but all tenderness in the presence of a petticoat. The lofty genius of Prentiss, whose soul is as stubborn as steel, yielded in five minutes to the temptation of a pretty foot; and Claiborne, a tall, pale, Cassius looking person, and the most insinuating man I ever met with, was a perfect devotee to the sex. Of the present delegation, I can only say, that they are clever, very clever, in all respects, and Mississippi, if she has repudiated her bonds, and be in turn repudiated by all the world besides, will never be repudiated by the lovely women of this extraordinary metropolis."—Register.

THE TARIFF—HOME LABOR.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"The good effects of the Tariff are already apparent. Several factories in this city which have long been closed, will immediately commence operations.—Among them the Globe Mills, Lening's Chemical Works, and Dr. Bergen's Glass works.—We learn also, that the Lehigh Company has been applied to for water power to be applied to some new Iron Works. These are indeed cheering signs of the times!"

TWO FACTS.

The country was prosperous and flourished under the operation of a UNITED STATES BANK.

The country is Bankrupt, and business utterly prostrate under the influence of the STATE BANK SYSTEM.

Liberty, like love, is as hard to keep as to win; and the exertions by which it was originally gained, will be worse than fruitless, if they are not followed up by the assiduities by which it can be preserved.

BEAUTIFUL.—Love is the shadow of the morning, which decreases as the day advances. Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.

A German authority gives the population of China at 252,000,000.